

# Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 22.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 26, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 542

## THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning  
Edited and Published by  
**H. R. FRENCH**

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

#### THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE TO ANY POINT (FREE OF POSTAGE IN THE COUNTRY) REQUIRED, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:  
If paid strictly in ADVANCE, \$1.75  
If not paid in advance, - - - - - 2.00  
At the end of the year, - - - - - 2.50  
Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.  
No subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper.

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS	
One week	\$1.00
Two weeks	1.50
Three weeks	1.75
One month	2.00
Two months	3.00
Three months	4.50
Six months	7.00
Twelve months	14.00
Each additional square (less than half a column) and published for a shorter time than three months) charged in same proportion.	

FOR HALF COLUMN.	
One month	\$1.00
Three months	1.50
Six months	2.00
Twelve months	4.00

For Whole Column.

\$1.00	
One month	\$1.00
Three months	1.50
Six months	2.00
Twelve months	4.00

The above rates are for running advertisements, (without change.) For advertisements by the year, with the privilege of changes, an additional price will be charged, depending upon the number of changes made. A very liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per year.

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, changing at pleasure, for \$12 two squares, for \$25 three squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising except to yearly customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertisers with the desired number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly change, without additional charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, advertising rates, to be paid by ad.

No advertisements can hereafter be inserted gratis, except brief announcements of deaths, marriages, and preaching appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year unless specified by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

All leaded and displayed advertisements, such as with cuts larger than five lines in width, to be charged extra.

All advertisements of public meetings, speaking fairs, fraternities, &c., and all notices of private enterprises or to promote private interests, must be paid for. Where the object is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent purposes, the printers will pay half the advertising.

Ordinaries and tributes of respect charged for at the rate of 50 cents for twelve lines, and must be paid for when paid in.

Regular advertisers and all others sending communications requiring notices designed to call attention to fairs, sales, concerts, or public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance, all notices of private associations, every notice to be signed to call attention to private meetings, called and intended to promote individual interests can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If inserted in the editorial column (which can only be at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 20 cents per line.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited.

DR. A. B. DUEK

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens

of Georgetown and vicinity.

He has removed his office to Main street between the Livery Stable and George town Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found in the day; and night he can be found at the George town Hotel.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

NOTICE

THE death of Mr. E. C. Rankins, one of the first

close the business of the firm immediately to the

subscribers therefore call on all persons having un-

solved notes and accounts of 1855 and 1855, without

fail to call and pay them, as we cannot give any

further information. All claims unattended to, will

be paid in full. We sincerely hope to be saved so

unpleasant a duty.

H. RANKINS & CO.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

L. B. OFFUTT

SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

OFFERS his services as Auctioneer, to the citi-

zens of this and the adjoining counties, at rea-

sonable rates of compensation. His post office is

esburg, Harrison county, Ky.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

TAKEN NOTICE.

Mr. John W. Murphy of Lexington, is

our authorized Agent and collector for the

Herald.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT

REGULAR LINE,

ON and after the 1st of May, I

will run my stage to connect with the trains as follows:

Leave Georgetown at 4:30 a. m.; return at 11:45 a. m.

Leave Georgetown at 11:45 p. m.; return at 5 a. m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

E. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1855-12-6m.

J. H. PARVIN is our Adver-

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for advertisements according to rates

and advertisements according to rates

at rates.

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### CASSIUS M. CLAY AND ABOLITIONISM IN KENTUCKY.

We copy the following letter from the Richmond (Ky.) *Messenger*. If Capt. Clay carries out his expressed determination, a state of feeling will be aroused that will be regretted, and which will in all probability result in bloodshed:

*Observer.*

At VERNON, Ky., July 2d, 1855.

COL. JOHNSON.—*Dear Sir:* On Friday last I listened to one of the most remarkable, as well as one of the most inflammatory speeches I ever heard. It had been published for some time that C. M. Clay was to address the people at the Creek meeting-house, in this county, on the Kansas and Nebraska bill; and having a desire to hear that subject discussed, I went to hear him. But to my disappointment I heard but little on that subject, it only being allotted to by Mr. C. in connexion with the proceedings (as he termed them) of the Missourians in the law-fiction there; which seemed to me to be the only object in order to receive what followed.

He at once took up the slavery question; and after depicting the awful sinfulness of the institution; and its blighting influence upon the community, and contrasting (in the most demagoguing manner) the most foolish portions of some of the Free States with some of the most worn-out portions of Virginia and South Carolina; he said he had come there that day to roll away the great stone; that it need no more be asked what their plan was for setting the negroes free; that their *modo* was freedom on the soil; that they were as much entitled to it as any man or woman on that ground, and that the time was close at hand when those who contended for remuneration for their slaves would be glad to get off even; for upon the great principle of doing unto others as they would have others do unto them, the negro would have a right to ask for a recompence for his services. He denounced in the bitterest terms the old Democratic and Whig parties, and said they could not be trusted, and as to the Know Nothing party, he gives it particular thunder; and seemed to have no confidence in any but the Free-soil party, which he said was now in the ascendency; that their cause was now secure; and went on to show the strength of that party; and the number of negroes in the South over the whites; which he said, in a conflict, would of course be added to the Free-soil party, so that they had nothing to fear; that the time had now come to make a demonstration; and he for one was ready and willing to do his part.

He then spoke of the treatment that John G. Fee had received at the Dripping Spring in Lincoln county; that they had applied to the court of justice for redress, and had been refused; and he now intended that Mr. Fee should go to the Dripping Spring and there speak his sentiments, as a free man; and he intended to go with him and stand by his side; and if any man, or set of men took him down, they should do it over his dead carcass. He then called on the crowd to know how many there were on the ground who would go with them, when a number of voices were heard to say that they were ready and willing to go. He then told them to furnish their rifles if they had any; no rifle, their double or single barrel shot guns, their Colt's revolvers—and if they had neither, then their kitchen butcher knife, for the thing had to have a beginning, and it had as well begin at the Dripping Spring as at any other place. He said the time for the meeting at the Dripping Spring would be set in a few days, of which they should have due notice; and then they would not meet and consult, and they would not meet in a barn, out-house, or any secret place, like the Know Nothings, but in open day-light, like freemen. He said that the pro-slavery party, both in word and action, give the lie to the Declaration of Independence, but he would say in the language of Patrick Henry—*Give us liberty or give us death.*

Now, Mr. Editor, it cannot be otherwise than admitted that Mr. Clay is a talented man, and it cannot be otherwise than true that he is one of the greatest demagogues in this country. He spoke most vehemently about the old parties, stinging the common school system, stating that the perpetuity of this country all depended on the virtue and intelligence of the people, knowing at the same time that he and those who he speaks out, in all instances, goes where there is the least education, to arouse the passions and prejudices of the people with their treasonable doctrines.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. KIRKLEY.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

### JAMES B. CLAY, ESQ., IN REPLY TO THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Mr. James B. Clay, of Ashland [the young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his immortal father, instead of leaving it to be restored to and gazed on with emotions of reverential awe by the men of future generations,] has made a very violent speech against the American party.

By the way, as Mr. James B. Clay, according to our information, is or has been selling the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his dear father's old dwelling, to be manufactured into walking-sticks, &c., probably the Know-Nothings would be glad to see a publication of his tariff of prices for his lumber. A great many would no doubt be willing to pay any reasonable price for precious relics from the mansion of the most illustrious of American statesmen. If Shakespeare had had a son, possibly his house at Stratford upon Avon, instead of standing in ruins, as it does now, deserves to be gazed at and gazed on with emotions of reverential awe by the men of future generations.

In the Louisville Journal of the 13th instant, appears the above article under the editorial head. I feel it due to myself to reply to it, and as it will be necessary for me to speak more of myself than I like to do, knowing that the pub-

lic neither does nor ought to interest itself very much with the private affairs of private men. I can offer no other apology for appearing before it at this time, than that I, a private individual, have been most wantonly, grossly and falsely assaulted.

I am held up before the country in the columns of a leading journal, and in an editorial too, upon three charges; that I have made violent speech against the American party; that I am the young gentleman who tore down the old manor of his father; and that I either am or have been selling the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of my father's old dwelling house to be manufactured into walking-sticks, &c.

Now, as to having made a public speech in Lexington on Monday last, in opposition to the principles of the so-called American party, I plead guilty. I deny that I made a violent one of whatever sort however it was. I attacked no individual, public or private, but confined myself altogether to the discussion of questions before the country. I thought that, as a free American citizen, I had the right publicly to express my opinions upon questions of public policy; and I think now, that my speech was fair game, and should have found no fault with any criticisms, attacks or censures that might have been made, either upon my style, manner, facts or arguments, by any one, public or private. So much for the first charge.

But I am "the young gentleman" who tore down the old mansion of his father, instead of leaving it to be restored to, &c., &c. Was not the mansion I tore down my mansion? I did not inherit it from my father, but purchased it when offered by his executors at public auction, to the highest bidder. I am grateful to anybody who ever pretends to feel interest in my father's memory; but it is not fair to presume that I, his son, feel quite as much reverence for him, and anything that was his, as any other person? As aspersions, both public and private, have been made against me for dissipating down my father's old house, I am really glad to have a fair opportunity to make known how I came to be its owner, and why I determined to take it down and to rebuild it. For years previous to my father's death it was his great desire that I should purchase Ashland—Knowing that the house would have to be rebuilt, he often said when speaking of it, "It will last my life-time." When I left Kentucky to reside near St. Louis, he abandoned the hope of my purchasing it with much regret, expressed in a letter now in my possession. Hearing of his last illness and probably approaching death, I wrote to him—knowing that it would give him more happiness than almost any earthly thing—that I would give up all my prospects in Missouri, and that he might die satisfied that, if I could help it, Ashland should not, in my life-time at least, pass into the hands of strangers. After my father's death, my mother caused me to be informed that she would have the place sold, with the view to my becoming the purchaser; but the whole place was in a ruinous condition, but it would make her happy in her lifetime to know that it was not to go out of the family. I returned to Kentucky and purchased it. Finding the dwelling, like most others built fifty odd years ago, in a dilapidated condition, I called in a competent architect to ascertain whether it was a safe residence for my family; it was pronounced to be an unsafe, and, moreover, that it would tumble down in a very few years. Under these circumstances I determined to rebuild it in a style suitable to my own taste, and not wholly unworthy of my father. In his connexion, I will also say that I am not a very young gentleman, being near forty years of age.

I consider the last charge made in the Journal's editorial as by far the most grave, and if it were true in the sense intended, I should feel myself unworthy to possess my father's house unworthy to be a Kentuckian; and should be willing to fly to some remote corner of the earth to hide my vile and dishonored head. I should, in that case, as I do now, protest against that license which is not the liberty, but the vice and unmanly abuse of the liberty of the press, which can allow an editor or editors to prostitute the columns of a public journal to comments upon the private conduct of private man with respect to their private property. The charge that I have sold one inch of the old lumber of my father's house with a view to my private profit, is utterly and unequivocally false. I have freely given it, when it has been asked, and I have repeatedly refused to sell it when informed it was to be used for profit. Much of it has been stolen, and I have been greatly annoyed by persons coming to my place and carrying away whatever they fancied, either from the old house, or plants and growing shrubs, without asking the permission of anyone.

At last it occurred to me that I might put some of the old lumber which was useless to me to a good and worthy use. I determined to have some little articles made as souvenirs of Ashland from the old roof-tree; that I would cause them to be placed with a friend in Lexington to be sold, with the understanding with him that the proceeds, after paying the cost of construction, should be donated to some public charity. I accordingly employed a cabinet-maker, himself almost an object of charity, as he said, in these hard times, to make some boxes. About 140 have been made, and 100 boxes, of which some six or eight boxes only hitherto have been sold. I have good hope, however, that the residue will be, and at a profit which may next winter gladden the hearts of some few poor widows and orphans. Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. John Wil-

son for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber, of my father's hedge, is a *fool* and a *liar*, and J., before God, pronounce him to be so.

Thus I have answered all the charges contained in the editorial of the Louisville Journal. What I gave way to passion, did I allow myself to forget the dignity which a private gentleman ought always to preserve, I might be justified in taking a course very different from thus presenting myself before the public. As it is, the country will judge between the Louisville Journal and me.

I again pray fellow-countrymen to pardon the great liberty I have taken in these, my private concerns, before their notice, and to pardon it if rather that no one of them can know at what moment his own heart may be rent by the shafts of public calumniators.

JAMES B. CLAY.

ASHLAND, July 14, 1855.

### "FOOTPRINTS OF 'SAM'."

W. C. WILCOX from the Louisville *Democrat* of July 20, the following significant items:

**THE BOYS TAKING THE FESTIVAL.**—While we were returning from the R. L. Cobb last evening, after a returned from a wild trip, we were witness to a little transaction that shows the spirit which is spreading throughout the country. A young man, half mad, on the boat, went ashore to attend to some business, hardly had he reached the wharf before he was attacked by a crowd of boys, one of whom with much violence charged him with something, which he flatly denied. There were some ten or twelve of the boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years. The dispute proceeded a minute before one of the boys began to threaten the young Dutchman remonstrating a moment more and a boy of some 14 years struck him over the head with a stick nearly two inches thick, breaking it, turned and nearly bayonetted the stick, but made no effort whatever to retaliate.

No sooner did he take away the stick than the entire crew of the boat with stones. Still he did not retaliate, but reasoned; he had too much respect for his own young manhood to touch a boy.

Several stones hit him, and he might have been seriously hurt had Capt. Watson ordered him to come on board. This little affair did not result in anything serious, but it might have done so. We heard one of the boys exclaim, "we are honest boys," meaning of course they were native-born.

### A MOB—AMERICANS RULING AMERICA!

After the speaking last night in the Eighth Ward, in which foreigners and negroes were duly borned by the speakers, the mob was organized, the lamps put out, and an attack made on the property of Mr. F. Quinn. He is an Irishman, who has been twenty years in Louisville, and has had the good fortune to acquire property.

Five or six of his houses were stoned and nearly destroyed. The property is between tenth and Eleventh streets. Mrs. Sweney's house, at the corner of Eleventh and Monroe streets, was stoned and much damaged. Mr. Hogan's house was also stoned, and the windows broken. A woman, Mrs. Lee, was shot through the door. No arrests were made; and threats of burning the property were uttered. Mr. Quinn was told yesterday that his property was threatened.

In order to stimulate the scoundrels, it was circulated that the Catholic church in the lower part of the city was filled with negroes. These are the legitimate fruits of the present movement, and the negroes are fully responsible for these outrages. Shall Louisville be quietly turned over to mob rule? Is the question. Hardly a night passes that we do not hear of outrages more or less violent. Where are the city authorities? Shall we be obliged to call a meeting and organize a police of citizens? It is time.

### OUTRAGE.

On Tuesday afternoon, an old German woman, somewhere between 50 and 60 years of age, was about four miles on the Preston street plank-road. She had been picking blackberries, and was on her way home with her basket. Losing her way, she stopped at a house where she could not find a house and asked for directions home. Not paying any attention to her, the house was closed and the windows broken. A woman, Mrs. Lee, was shot through the door. No arrests were made; and threats of burning the property were uttered. Mr. Quinn was told yesterday that his property was threatened.

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The writer does not stop here. Other denominations come in for a share of his proscription. He says "this woman (povery) is called the mother of harlots and abominations. Who are the daughters?" The Lutheran, the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches are all branches of the (Roman) catholic.

"Are not these denominated 'harlots and abominations' in the above passage?" I so decide, could not with the stake before me do otherwise." "Presbyterians and Episcopalian compose a part of Babylon." "They hold the distinctive principles of Popery in common with Papists." The spirit of religious intolerance, once loosed never states of its victims. It is all devours, meaning of course they were native-born.

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"Are not these denominated 'harlots and abominations' in the above passage?" I so decide, could not with the stake before me do otherwise." "Presbyterians and Episcop



pointed out. If a boy has taste and fitness for the mechanic arts, let him be a mechanic. Many a good speaker has been spoiled to make an indifferent, a useless minister.

#### THE MORMON WIFE.

A Correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing of the Mormons, has the following interesting sketch, which exhibits in a clear and strong, and we have no doubt, truthful light, the violence done to conjugal affection and happiness by their beastly system of polygamy:

A propos to this subject, I subjoin a curious and striking extract of a private letter from a lady, which had fallen into my hands, that touched upon a point in the social relations of the Mormons, of exceeding interest, which, in the hands of a capable writer, might be expanded into a tale of surpassing power. A perusal of the graphic and moving extracts referred to, will show that I allude to the internal strifes of the early devoted Mormon wife, with the fell influences of the religious superstition that holds her in its fatal grasp. I extract from the letter as follows:

"The Mormon Elder came into our car, near the foot of the mountains, and sat before us. He would have been good looking if he had looked good. He had a peculiar manner, it indicated such perfect satisfaction with himself and the world. I heard him say he had gone to Salt Lake City before the first furrow had been turned into the ground. I listened, but it is not curious concerning that exodus. I heard him tell of their great trials and how it went on stone by stone, and with each, the power of the devil grew less and less. How new proselytes came in to swell the host that was waiting to receive the Christ when he should come to reign a thousand years upon the earth."

"He said the women seldom cared to marry men of their own age, that their affections inclined towards the priests and elders. My lawyer (ever so called the questioner) asked whether the women were jealous of each other, especially the young ones. The saint answered 'no.' 'Some few,' he continued, 'were a little difficult, but it was mostly confined to the young.' To be sure, his wife felt it when he married a second time; the rest had never cared. 'Did she care so very much?' continued the lawyer. 'Oh, yes, I thought at first it would have killed her. You see when I became a convert, I did not understand that part of it, because my wife and I had been so happy together. We married early, and had scarcely been a day apart. When I wanted to go to Salt Lake she did not incline to go, because she did not see so clearly as I the truths of our great religion,—but the idea of my marrying was no hindrance. It did not occur to her as possible; and it was not for a long time after I got here, that I thought of it myself.'

"Margaret did not like the people. She retained her old eastern ways, and was always at home. I never let her do much work, (her hands were too small for that.) She was stately in her form, and she had a queer way in twisting her long hair around her head, so it looked like a crown. The folks said she was proud. And one or two who had daughters, asked me why I did not take a wife, and if I were not afraid? So it came upon me gradually, while upon her, you see, it fell like a stroke.

"You must have found it difficult to break such a thing to her."

"Yes, it was hard to do. But at last I said I will do it on Thursday; so on Thursday evening when I came home, she was standing in the garden, and I went and put my arm round her, and told her how it had been revealed to me that I must marry again."

"What did she say?"

"Nothing. Not one word. She just gave one scream. I declare I shall never get that scream out of my ears. I believe I should hear it if I were on the Andes. I thought I heard it a minute ago."

"The Mormon proceeded.—'And then she fell like one dead. I thought she was dead, but she came too after a while, and would you believe it, she never mentioned the subject to me. I could not find it in my heart to say a thing about it again for more than five months. Meanwhile she had taken cold, and did not get strong again. I saw she was wearing the thought of it about like a mourning weed, and so, when she seemed better, talked to her about the great principle of our faith.' I told her she need not fear my affection, for I had a vision, in which it was told me that I should love her forever, and that we should never die, but live together and see the thousand years of Christ's reign upon the earth, and be by him rewarded for our obedience and willingness now to cast aside our selfish human will and sacrifice to him."

"Margaret was always a true believer. But I had always been wandering in search of a rock of faith until I anchored here. I had heard from pulpit to pulpit, such conflicting doctrine; I could lay my hand on nothing that seemed secure; and I think she was unwilling to set me adrift again, and so she consented. My parting from her was a dreadful one, for she moaned and wept like one in despair, and I was too weak to cry too."

"When I came back," continued the Mormon, "it had just been so all the time. She had never eaten and never slept; but only walked up and down, always hour after hour."

"Well, how did she get used to it?"

"She retained the house I had first built, of course. It was large, and we had no children, and she was very lonely, for I was necessarily much away from her. I went as often as I could; but I

married in quick succession two others; and so we were much separated, and she fretted in my absence. At last it was this, or she saw the folly of resisting her fate; she got quiet in her mind,—and it in fact. People do get used to anything you know. When the iron force of circumstance presses them on every side, and they do not know where or how to resist, they at least grow quiet. She took it into her head, after awhile, that she would not live very long, and she said it was not worth while to be separated so much the little time she was here, and if I pleased, the families might all come and live together. I told her she was sensible, and getting used to things. But she only said something to herself about the collapsing sides of an iron shroud, pressing out her life. It sounded like poetry. She always had a way of picking up such odd things out of books. 'Did she get well?'

"No, not yet. Indeed her cough is rather worse, and she is more feeble, but she seems happy enough. She is very kind to every one, especially the two little children, and she will get better when the spring comes. I know she will, because it has been revealed to me that she is to live and dwell with me a thousand years, when Christ shall reign and judge the world."

**FLOUR GOING A-BEGGING.** At Wellsburg, last week, a lot of flour was offered for \$7 per barrel, by an individual who had been 'holding up' for a high price, but being willing some time ago to take \$10 per barrel. The flour would not bring the \$7, and was left on commission for want of a purchaser. An offer, we understand, was also made to furnish flour from new wheat, at \$5 per barrel, after harvest, but no one was found willing to purchase at that price. The times are turning—instead of 'going a-begging' for flour, at twice the price, flour is 'going a-begging' for a price adequate to the cost of producing it. This will be glad tidings for the poor in more localities than one.

*St. Albans Herald.*  
"Honesty is the best policy."

**WHAT DOES ALL THAT CROWD MEAN?**  
*Going into Sam Keene's after Flour and Meal and Potatoes and Pumpkins & Sugar and Coffee.*  
**HE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT COST?**

No. You see he keeps a great many Articles the other Merchants do not, & I am told he is "HARD RUN" on account of the times and has to sell Cheap to get Cash to pay his Debts.

**DON'T HE TRADE FOR BACON?**

Yes Sir-ree—Wants a lot badly now, and anthing else in the way of Marketing you got to sell.

April 12, 1855-7-14.

**AMAGNIFICENT PICTURE** OF OUR COUNTRY, ITS AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. SUPERIOR PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

This beautiful Picture is the most magnificent specimen of Lithographic Painting ever yet exhibited, having recently been published in a frame work representing thirteen stars typical of the thirteen original colonies. The right is the

SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT PLATES

of various shades and colors, blended together upon the utmost care and precision, into one harmonious whole. No pains or expense were spared in securing upon its production, the services of the most skillful Artists in the country, and it forms one of the proudest triumphs of American Art. It should grace and adorn the walls of

EVERY AMERICAN HOME

and enable the poetic truth that "thing of beauty is a joy forever." The centre piece consists of a life-like portrait of THE ILLUSTRIOS WASHINGTON,

which is an exact copy of one of his best portraits taken from within the original coloring exactly copied.

Above the life and figures representation of the Guardian Spirit of America, and Eagle by his side and surrounded by representations of the different

BRANCHES OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY,

and on the left one of Fortitude, both splendidly

above the life and figures representation of the

GEO. LEWIS, MANUFACTURER AND EXCLUSIVE DEALER IN MANTILLAS AND PATTERNS.

To be had of T. S. BARKLEY & CO., Georgetown

Or at Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 7, 1855-15-18.

**BOOK BINDERY.**

Corner Main and Upper Sts.

LEXINGTON, KY.

OVER F. WEISER'S JEWELRY STORE.

Z. GIBBONS, & CO.

ARE prepared to do all kinds of BINDING

RULING, BLANK WORK, &c., & also

a share of the patronage of Georgetown and vicinity.

WORK sent from any DISTANCE, & promptly attended to.

Orders will be not attended to unless accompanied by the cash, and they should state distinctly the Post Office, County and State to which the picture is to be sent. Wherever packages can be received by express, that mode of conveyance will, perhaps, be preferable; where that is not the case they can be sent through the mail.

Post Masters are requested to act as Agents for sale.

"Young men desirous of employment in its sale, as agents, and the trade generally, will be supplied with liberal terms."

As but a limited number of copies have been printed, and the plates have since been destroyed, application must be made soon.

J. J. RINGWALT, Box 1945, Philadelphia, Pa. O.

July 5, 1855-11-3 m.



A FINE supply just received direct from Landreth. T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

March 1, 1855-1-16

S. Y. KEENE.

May 5, 1855-1-17

SKYLIGHT

Daguerrean Gallery.

B Y T. L. BURNS,

Where for \$1.00 you can have

your picture taken in

the most

APPROVED STYLE

OF THE ART.

ROOMS OVER THE STOPE

OF M. STEVENSON.

Main Street, Georgetown.

May 17, 1855-1-16

W. M. HINTON.

Principles office and Manufactory, 120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

KENTUCKY TESTIMONY.

James Waring, Vancouver, Ky., Sept. 16th

1852, said: "I have used two bottles of your German Bitters in my family, and am well pleased with them."

J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Upton, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many cures performed by your German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable medicine."

Isaac Morton, Hartford, Ky., July 16, 1852, said: "I believe your German Bitters to be a valuable medicine."

P. R. JACKSON, Clayville, Ky., Nov. 21, 1852, said: "Your Bitters take well, and has proved to be a good medicine."

H. W. CHANEY, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters once, I find it gives good satisfaction."

Nelson & Edwards, Salvina, Ky., June 2d, 1852, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it, and having tested its virtues we most cordially recommend it."

J. P. BLACKWELL & CO., Frankfort, Ky., April 4, 1852, said: "We are selling your German Bitters rapidly and they are satisfactory to all who use them."

D. W. L. CRUTCHFIELD, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 1, 1852, said: "Our Bitters are very much in demand at this time. You will please send one gross, they can be soon disposed of."

Herbert & Rush, Paducah, Ky., May 8, 1852, said: "Our Bitters have become quite popular lately, and will no doubt continue in great demand."

J. Grant Irvine, Ky., June 26, 1852, said: "We rejoice to introduce your Hoofland Bitters, physicians and others purchase them by the half dozen and dozen."

Wm. P. Savage, Millersburg, Ky., July 6th, 1852, said: "There is a regular demand for your preparation; it is a valuable medicine."

P. R. DALLAM, Mayfield, Ky., Nov. 24, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters are becoming very popular in this region of country."

These Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, they invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it.

For sale by respectable dealers everywhere.

Sold by T. S. BARKLEY & CO., Georgetown, S. C., Lancaster, Williamstown, Veck & Meglove, Paris, W. A. Webster, Cynthiana.

March 1, 1855-1-16

BOOKS, BOOKS.

WE have now our stock of Books, the following for sale at Publishers' prices for cash and cash only.

Ruth H. J., (Fanny's latest.)

NEY, ELY,

REG'D DOINGS.

Life of Barnum,

Land of the Saracens, (Bayard Taylor.)

Journey to Central Africa, (Bayard Taylor.)

Rosie have heard of Them,

Fern Leaves, 2d d series,

Tempest and Sunshine,

Faith and Famine,

Last Light.

We are prepared to furnish our customers any Book at a small commission for Cash giving us a few days notice.

T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

March 1, 1855-1-16

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. S. DRIGGS.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is per-

manently located at Lexington, and will be pleased to receive his friends, and former patients, at the office of Browning & Driggs, on Short street, residing there that all work entrusted to their care will be skillfully and judiciously performed.

April 5, 1855-6-1.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Large and well Assorted Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES!

Consisting in part of

NEW Orleans Sugar, powdered, clarified and

Sugar House and Plantation molasses, &c.

Free everything in my line for family consumption.

All of which I will sell at a very small advance on cost for the cash.

All persons having money to spend will do well to call on me before buying elsewhere.

J. E. APPLEGATE.

NICK NACKS.

Fresh Peaches in cans;

" Tomatoes "

" Lobsters "

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